



THE PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF METATHESIS WORDS
IN INDONESIAN SLANG LANGUAGE USED BY JABOTABEK
TEENAGERS

A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
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Submitted by:
Novita Chandra Dewi
13020112130045

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she complies this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researcher in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from publications or someone's paper other than from the references mentioned.

Semarang, June 2016

Novita Chandra Dewi

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing.

Walt Disney

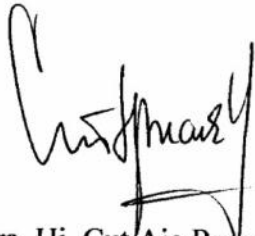
“Begin at the beginning,” The King said, very gravely, “and go on till you come to the end: then stop”.

Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland

*This paper is dedicated to
My beloved Mom, Dad, brother, sisters and
to everyone who helped me accomplished this paper.*

APPROVAL

Approved by,
Thesis Advisor

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cut Aja Puan Ellisafny', written in a cursive style.

Dra. Hj. Cut Aja Puan Ellisafny, M.Ed

NIP. 195510031978122001

VALIDATION

Approved by
Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University
On 15 July 2016

Chair Person



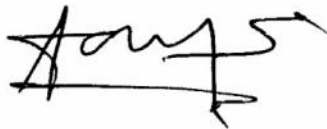
Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A.
NIP. 196408141990011001

First Member



Drs. Mualimin, M.Hum
NIP. 196111101987101001

Second Member



Drs. Catur Kepirianto, M.Hum.
NIP. 196509221992031002

Third Member



Mytha Chandria, S.S., M.A.
NIP. 19770118 200912 2001

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better.

Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about the phonological process especially in Indonesian slang language.

Semarang, June 9th, 2016

Novita Chandra Dewi

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ABSTRAK

Remaja Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang dan Bekasi yang menggunakan bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa pertama mereka untuk percakapan sehari-hari, memodifikasi bahasa Indonesia menjadi bahasa yang dikenal dengan sebutan bahasa *gaul*. Bentuk dan variasi bahasa *gaul* ini bermacam-macam, salah satunya adalah bahasa Indonesia yang mengalami proses metatesis. Metatesis adalah proses fonologis dimana penutur mengubah posisi huruf dalam sebuah kata. Dalam hal ini, penulis tertarik untuk menganalisis fenomena metatesis yang terjadi pada bahasa Indonesia yang digunakan oleh remaja JABOTABEK. Hal yang menjadi fokus dalam skripsi ini adalah munculnya proses fonologis lainnya ketika kata-kata dalam bahasagaul tersebut mengalami proses metatesis.

Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini tidak hanya sekedar untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe metatesis dan proses fonologi yang terjadi pada bahasa *gaul*, namun juga untuk mengetahui alasan remaja-remaja JABOTABEK menggunakan variasi bahasa ini dalam berkomunikasi.

Data yang digunakan merupakan kata yang mengalami proses metatesis. Metode pengambilan data menggunakan *purposive sampling* dan teori Sudaryanto metode simak yaitu observasi dan cakap. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori dari Schane.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 2 tipe metatesis yang ditemukan dalam bahasa *gaul* yaitu metatesis dengan membalikkan seluruh bunyiyang ada dalam satu kata yaitu dari belakang ke depan dan metatesis yang hanya memindahkan beberapa bunyi saja. Adapun prediksi sistem bahasa tentang bagaimana seseorang membentuk kata baru dengan cara metatesis. Proses fonologis yang muncul setelah kata-kata dalam bahasa Indonesia tersebut mengalami proses metatesis adalah proses menghilangkan konsonan, menambahkan konsonan, penghilangan bunyi vokal, penurunan bunyi vokal, dan netralisasi. Alasan remaja JABOTABEK menggunakan kata-kata metatesis ini adalah karena mereka tinggal di lingkungan yang juga menggunakan kata-kata tersebut dalam berkomunikasi, membuat suatu kode agar orang lain yang tidak termasuk dalam remaja JABOTABEK tidak mengerti apa yang mereka katakan dan untuk meningkatkan derajat sosial mereka menjadi remaja yang *gaul*.

Keywords: phonological process, metathesis, Indonesian slang language

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Jakarta people use the Indonesian language to communicate in their daily lives. However, the teenagers, who are known as *gaul* kids by people in other regions, sometimes modify the Indonesian language structurally and phonetically. The modification of this Indonesian language is called slang. Slang is different from dialect. Dialect is a language variation that has the characteristics of the region, while slang is a social variation of language that has the same characteristics as special and secret words. According to David Crystal (2008:168), dialect is distinguished by pronunciation, grammar or even vocabulary. People from another region who have the same language may understand the conversation when the other people speak using different dialect. The example is Javanese people who live in Semarang, they can understand the dialect of Javanese people who come from Surabaya because both regions use Javanese language to communicate in the daily conversation. On the other hand, slang is only used by certain group or social community for the purpose of being unknown by other social community. Michael Adams (2009) states on his book *Slang: The People's Poetry* that slang is a playful, elliptical, and vivid vocabulary

which is used between people who belong to the same group and know each other well. It is a linguistics practice to complete people's needs that are to fit in and to stand out as it is rooted in social needs and behaviors. Also, they use the slang in places where they are together with their closest people who has nearly the same age with them such as home, school, university, boarding house, and ect. The examples of slang are the words such as *sokap* which means *siapa* in Indonesia and *sebats* which means *sebatang* (it is a slang of smoke).

Slang in the Indonesian language is mostly created and used by Jakarta people, especially the teenagers. This Indonesian slang language is often treated as a barometer of ones' level of prestige in the society. Thus, Indonesian slang language is also used by some JABOTABEK teenagers or those who want to see themselves as *gaul*kids. The ones who belong to the group whose the member(s) use this language phenomenon will understand the meaning sense of the conversation. However, if no one of the group uses these patterns, the rest of the member will not understand the conversation of other communities which use these patterns. It proves that this kind of phenomenon is counted as slang rather than dialect.

There are many unique cases in forming Indonesian slang language. However, the writer focused on the phenomenon which is used by JABOTABEK teenagers who are currently studying at Diponegoro University. The phenomenon is related to the phonological process which is called metathesis. Metathesis is a transposition process of letters, syllables,

or even sounds in a word. JABOTABEK teenagers may switch the position of two or more segments within a word as they want. After the replacement, there will be another phonological process which affects the pronunciation of the word. Consequently, metathesis is sometimes counted as speech errors. However, in this case, metathesis is a language variation that the function is to keep their conversation unique or even secret. This phenomenon triggers the writer to conduct deep analysis on metathesis in Indonesian slang language.

1.2 Research Problems

The problems which are intended to be analyzed in this research are

1. What metathesis types are found in Indonesian slang language?
2. What other phonological processes are found after the replacement?
3. What situations are influencing the use of metathesis in Indonesian slang language?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

By answering the research problems, the purposes of the study are

1. To identify metathesis types used by the speakers to form the words.
2. To investigate the existing phonological processes when the word's structures are changed due to metathesis process.

3. To figure out the reason behind the use of metathesis process in Indonesian slang language.

1.4 Scope of the Study

In order to make the analysis easier, the writer limited the discussion that is only on the term of phonology in switching the two or more segments within a word and its phonological process that occur after the replacement in the Indonesian slang language. It was describing the metathesis types used by JABOTABEK teenagers who are currently studying at Diponegoro University based on Schane's theory about phonological process. Also, the writer figured out the motivation or the reason behind of this metathesis usage to prove that it is not a speech error.

1.5 Previous Studies

This topic has been studied by some previous researchers. It is not the only research that studies about either phonological process or Indonesian slang language.

A journal entitled *Inovasi Fonetis dalam Bahasa Sunda di Kabupaten Brebes*, written by Siti Junawaroh (2010) from Jendral Soedirman University, clarifies some phonetics innovation in Brebes language. It is a kind of descriptive-phenomenological research because the data presented are definitions of the facts on the object. The purpose of the paper is to gain an overview of phonetic innovation in Sundanese language spoken in Brebes in the presence of the standard Sundanese language. To achieve the

purpose, the methods used are from Sudaryanto (1988:2) consisting of observation method and interview method. In the paper, Siti Junawaroh concludes that Sundanese language has different dialect depending on its region. In Brebes, Sundanese language has phonetics changing types which are lenition, sound addition, metathesis, fusion, unpacking, vowel breaking, assimilation, dissimilation, and abnormal sound change. She explains the phonetic changing types of Sundanese language in Brebes clearly but she does not use IPA symbols properly to represent the pronunciation of the words. The words must be in term of phonetic alphabets because the data that she analyzed are phonetic data or phone. Later, the writer will try to find the phonetic innovations or the phonological processes found in Indonesian slang language using proper IPA symbols.

Julian Lubis (2013) on his thesis *The Phonological Process of Batak Toba Language* uses descriptive-qualitative method. The method is used to meet the purposes of the study that are to find out, to describe, and to explain the phonological process of Batak Toba language. The researcher himself is a Bataknese who can be the source of data. The result of the research shows that the phonological processes of Batak Toba language can be divided into assimilation, metathesis, sound addition, and reduction. He explained the phonological processes clearly on his analysis. He also proved that assimilation process whether it is regressive, progressive, or reciprocal assimilation is the most commonly used process. However, he collected the data from the dictionary of Batak Toba language and interpreted the words

himself. It is better to retrieve the data from multiple speakers to ensure that the process happens is a process that is used by many people or Bataknese.

Meanwhile, there is another journal entitled “*Proses Pembentukan Slang Malang*” written by Icuk Prayogi (2013), a lecturer of Indonesian Language and Literature of IKIP PGRI Semarang. The purpose of the study is to reveal the simple basic rule in the process of establishing synchronous for documenting (the variety of) language before the next change occurs. In this journal, he does not include theories he used to identify the object. However, he found out that there are some processes in forming Malangnese slang language, which are abbreviation, naturalization, and phoneme inversion. This study concluded that there are some phoneme inversion processes which are followed by sound changes, sound deletion, sound addition, and sound modification in purpose. This is a good example of analyzing the processes of forming Malang slang language or *osob kiwalan*. The researcher does not only analyze how the words are formed but also its phonological changes. Through this journal, the writer will also focus on metathesis and its phonological processes in Indonesian slang language and use the method the researcher applied to analyze the data in this journal. In addition, to complete the analysis, the writer tries to find the type of metathesis found in Indonesian slang language.

To avoid plagiarism, the writer will fill the gap of each previous study above. Based on to the gap of the previous researches above, the writer focuses the analysis on how the words in Indonesian slang language

especially in metathesis cases are formed by figuring out the types of metathesis in Indonesian slang language that is used by JABOTABEK teenagers. Then, the writer also tries to find the phonological processes appeared after that words are undergoing process of metathesis by using proper IPA symbols to get the exact pronunciation of each word. Moreover, the use of this phenomenon is added in this analysis to prove that this metathesis found in Indonesian slang language is not counted neither as speech errors nor *alay*. To make it easier to obtain the data, the writer collects the data from the students of Diponegoro University who come from JABOTABEK.

1.6 Organization of the Writing

In order to make a systematic writing, the writer presents this thesis into five chapters that is organized as follows:

CHAPTER I : Introduction

This chapter consists of background of the study, research questions, purposes of the study, scope of the study, previous studies, and writing organization.

CHAPTER II : Literary Review

This chapter explains the theories related to the study. It contains the definition of phonology, phonological processes that are assimilation, syllable

structure processes, weakening and strengthening, neutralization and metathesis as the focus of this research.

CHAPTER III : Research Method

This chapter describes the type of the research, method of collecting data, data sources, population and sample, method of analyzing data, and method of presenting data.

CHAPTER IV : Analysis

This chapter consists of the data collected and the data analysis. It discusses phonological processes which appeared when the words are undergoing the process of metathesis and the speakers' motivation on using that metathesis process.

CHAPTER V : Conclusion

This chapter draws the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Phonology

Phonology is a study of sound systems and its processes involving the way on how to pronounce the words (Radford & Atkinson, 2009:5). It concerns on the sound structures in human language. It is different from phonetics which focuses on the description of speech sounds (the acoustic bases of speech) because phonology is a process to find out the patterns of speech sound. According to Spencer, phonology deals with something phonological and mental so it requires a mature native speaker to achieve a particular linguistic effect (1996:2).

In phonology, there are concepts to differentiate segments such as phone, phoneme and allophone. Phone is the sound that we produce when using a language. Meanwhile, phoneme is the smallest meaningful unit of sound that can distinguish meaning. It is called as an abstract unit. Phoneme is a concept which does not have phonetics representations before its merges with another sound. Allophone is the phonetics representation of the same phone. It is a set of possible spoken sounds produced in pronouncing one single phoneme. Both phone and allophone are enclosed in brackets [] while phoneme is enclosed in slashes / /.

2.2 Phonological Process

Phonological process is a process where one sound is changed when it is placed next to another sound or it is placed in certain position. In Indonesian language the [b] sound naturally becomes [p] sound when it is occurred in the final position. Thus, this process is also called as a pronunciation process.

This process may create two different results because phonological process concerns on which one sound is changed into another sound due to certain circumstances. First, the sound change does not change the meaning of the word because it is a phonetic change range (allophonic). Therefore, the sound change is still an allophone of the same phoneme. However, if the sound change does change the meaning of the word, it is counted as a phoneme change range. It is because the sound is an allophone of the different phoneme as it is explained in phonology's theory above. Schane (1973) states on his book entitled "Generative Phonology":

We will organize phonological processes into four categories: assimilation, where segments become more alike; syllable structure, where there is alteration in the distribution of consonants and vowels; weakening and strengthening, where segments are modified according to their position in the word; and neutralization, where segments merge in a particular environment(Schane, 1973:49).

Based on the research questions, the writer uses some theories which help in achieving the purposes of the study. The further information of Schane's concept above will be explained below.

2.2.1 Assimilation

Assimilation is a phonological process where a segment influences the neighboring segment (Schane, 1973:49). It could be a consonant affects another consonant, a vowel influences the other vowel, a consonant that take on features of a vowel or vice versa. According to Schane (1973:50), there are some types of assimilation:

a. Consonant Assimilates Vowel Features

A vowel features may have an effect on a consonant. A front vowel may influence some consonants in Russian. The consonants become palatalized, for example [vkús] which means taste (noun) becomes [vkús^yen] tasty (adjective). It also happens in English, for example when the word electric becomes electricity. It undergoes a palatalization which followed by a shift in place of articulation (Schane, 1973:50).

b. Vowel Assimilates Consonant Features

A vowel can be superimposed by a consonant features. This vowel modification is usually allophonic. In English, the example is cat [kæt] and can't [kænt]. The vowel [æ] is nasalized when it is adjacent to a nasal consonant [n] in the same syllable (Schane, 1973:50).

c. Consonant Assimilates Consonant Features

In this kind of assimilation, this is one of the most widespread phenomena. The consonant cluster endings for the plural, third person

singular, and past tense are agreed with a preceding consonant (Schane, 1973:51). It may become voiceless or voice consonant. The examples are cups [k ps] and cubs [k bz], raced [reɪst] and raised [reɪzd].

d. Vowel Assimilates Vowel Features

The appearance of a vowel in one syllable may become similar with the vowel of the other syllable (Schane, 1973:52). Turkish has this kind of phenomenon, for example the word “heart” [gönül] becomes “my heart” [gönülüm]. The vowel [ü] in the first syllable affects the appearance of following syllable [ü].

2.2.2 Syllable Structure Processes

Syllable structure processes deals with the distribution of consonant and vowels within the word (Schane, 1973:52). There are some processes which affect the natural words. These are:

a. Consonant Deletion

Phonological process may add or delete the phoneme or segment. In some words, the final consonant is dropped due to some circumstances. It occurs in everyday rapid speech in many languages (O’Grady, 1987:54). The final words in French are deleted when the following word begins with a consonant (Schane, 1973:53). The

example is the word “petit garçon” [p ti gars]. The final consonant is dropped because the following word begins with a consonant.

b. Vowel Deletion

A vowel is dropped if the following word begins with a consonant in French. Vowel deletion is a process of deleting a vowel in a word when the word is produced in utterance. This term prevents from two vowels to come together (Schane, 1973:53). The example is the definite article *le* in l’ami “the friend” (masculine). The vowel *e* is dropped because the following word begins with a vowel. It is different from [l gars]. To represent the existence of deletion phonological process, the symbol of \emptyset is used. It emphasizes the process when the words are typed in phonetics transcription.

c. Consonant Insertion

Consonant insertion is a process by adding a phoneme or consonant in an utterance by the speakers. A consonant is inserted to prevent a vowel cluster. This process happens in Hanunoo when a consonant *h* is added (Schane, 1973:54). The example is [tulu/hi] “make it three” from [tulu] “three”.

d. Vowel Insertion

A consonant-liquid cluster or schwa cannot be at the end of Latin words (Schane, 1973:54). Therefore, there is a vowel addition in this process. Vowel insertion is a process when a vowel is added by the speaker when producing a word. The vowel *e* is inserted in some

cases to break up the cluster. The example is the word [patris] “father” (genitive) that turns to be [pater] “father” (nominative). If the consonant-liquid cluster is appears in the middle of the word, the schwa is not deleted but inserted, for example the word wintry becomes watery (Schane, 1973:54).

e. Consonant Coalescence

Consonant coalescence is a process where two contiguous consonants coalesce into a single one that shares the same features as the two original consonant (Schane, 1973:54). Some examples in English are the coalescence before the suffix *-ion* of the word “relate” which becomes relation [r l y. n] and the prefix *-in* which assimilates to the following such as in the word “irresponsible” (Schane, 1973:55).

f. Vowel Coalescence

To simpler vowel cluster, some Latin words *ai* and *au* become *e* and *o* in Romance (Schane, 1973:55). This is called as vowel coalescence process. Vowel coalescence process is simply to reduce the vowel cluster (diphthong) into a single vowel (monophthong) such as in the word *kausa* becomes *kosa* “thing”.

g. Metathesis

In a language variation, interchanging the two or more segments within a word is possible (Schane, 1973:68). This kind of phonological rules is called metathesis. Metathesis is found in almost all languages. The

patterns of the alteration and its causes are different for each language. In addition, according to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2003:311), metathesis is a term in phonological rule in which the process is reordering the sequence of phone. The term can refer to an alteration of sounds, syllables, words, sentences or it may be other units (Crystal, 2008:303). In the Indonesian language, according to Muslich (2011:125), there are only a few phenomena of metathesis in the Indonesian language, the rest of it is just metathesis in the speech of children who cannot pronounce all the consonant sequence or it can be called as speech error.

For example:

Kerikil [kərikɪl] becomes *kelikir*[kəlɪkɪr]

Jalur [dz ɫur] becomes *lajur*[l dzur]

Brantas [br nt s] becomes *bantras*[b ntr s]

2.2.3 Weakening and Strengthening

The processes above lead to a simpler syllabic structure. However, not all changes in syllabic structure are the same, some other structures become more complex (Schane, 1973:57). The processes are as followed:

a. Syncope and Apocope

Syncope is a process where a vowel which closes to a stressed vowel can be deleted (Schane, 1973:57). This is often found in colloquial speech. A vowel, which is immediately followed by the stressed syllable, is dropped in English, for example

chocolate becomes [tʃɒk.lət] and *every* becomes [ev.ri] (Schane, 1973:57). On the other hand, apocope involves deleting a final unstressed or schwa-like vowel (Schane, 1973:57). It is mostly found in French, for example [egliz] becomes [egliz].

b. Vowel Reduction

Vowel reduction deals with a weakening of unstressed vowel to schwa (Schane, 1973:58). The articulation of vowels may move to a more central position when the vowels are unstressed (O'Grady, 1987:55). In English, this process can be found in the word "Canadian" [kænədən] which is previously [kænədən] for the word "Canada" (Schane, 1973:58).

c. Diphthongization

The one which undergo diphthongization is strong vowel. The strong vowels are stressed and tense vowels (Schane, 1973:58). This is a process where a strong vowel becomes less strong vowel. Latin word [e] and [o] usually diphthongize into [ye] and [wo], for example the word [bona] "good" becomes [bwona] "good" (Schane, 1973:58).

2.2.4 Neutralization

Neutralization is a change of phonological sound because of its environment. Thus, this process involves a reduction of phonological distinction or a merger of segments in a certain environment (Schane,

1973:59). Neutralization can be divided into consonant neutralization and vowel neutralization.

a. Consonant Neutralization

It is a process in which voiced and voiceless segments are neutralized into voiceless only. In German, the word [bunt] “colorful” becomes [bʊnt] “colorful” and [glæz r] “glasses” becomes [glɑs] “glass” (Schane, 1973:60).

b. Vowel Neutralization

Vowel neutralization is influenced by many environments depending on each language. In Russian, when vowels appear in unstressed position it will neutralize, for example both [i] and [e] appear as [ɪ], then both [a] and [o] appear as [a] while [u] remains as [u] (Schane, 1973:60). The example is [snʲek] “snow” to [snʲiga] “snows”.

2.2.5 Slang

Slang is an informal language, which has seasonal nature, used by young people or particular groups for internal communication in order to make other people do not understand, whether by adding new vocabularies or changing existing words (Kridalaksana, 2000: 20). It is a way to express young people’s feelings and creativities and to make the conversation more intimate. They modify the existing words by changing the pronunciation, grammar or even creating new vocabularies. Basically this language is used

by people to person they are comfortable with. Those particular groups who use this slang language can be affected by some social factors such as age, gender, status, and ect. Holmes (2001: 167) says that slang is one of vocabularies' area which reflects a person's age. The variety of slangs marks not only their ages but also their membership of such community.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Type of Research

This research discussed phonological process of Indonesian slang language used by JABOTABEK teenagers. The type of the research is descriptive qualitative. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method because it does not require the writer to move as far from or into the data and also it does not contain manipulation of variables of the target phenomenon. It describes facts and characteristics of the given data accurately and systematically. This research provided descriptive data in the form of spoken language into words, sentences, and pictures, instead of statistical analysis of other quantitative ways.

3.2 Data and Sources

Data sources are all information that should be collected and chosen by the research to complete the analysis (Arikunto, 1998:114). Based on the topic of this research, the data of the research are phone that are different from the natural or standard language. The words that are used in this data analysis are those undergoing process of metathesis. The writer collected the data in the form of word which is transcribed into International Phonetic

Alphabet (IPA) symbols. The data were taken from JABOTABEK teenagers' conversation studying at Diponegoro University

3.3 Population and Sample

According to Arikunto (1998), population is the whole research object that will be analyzed in research. The data population of this research is all words that undergo a process of metathesis. The writer observed two people of each region in JABOTABEK who are currently studying at Diponegoro University whom the writer has chosen based some criterias.

Sample is a part of representation of the data being observed (Arikunto, 1998:107). The writer took the sample from the population according to particular criteria. The sample of the data is the words that undergo a process of metathesis produced by JABOTABEK teenagers that the writer recorded. The writer uses purposive sampling to get the exact data of metathesis in Indonesian slang language. The criteria that the writer proposed for the sample data were the metathesis words produced by JABOTABEK teenagers who were born in JABOTABEK or at least have lived in that area for about 15 years to get the exact pronunciation of each region. A good sample is the sample that not only represents certain groups of population but also a whole characteristic of the population. Therefore, the writer recorded the conversation of teenagers from adjacent areas of Jakarta such as Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi (JABOTABEK). It is because this

phenomenon does not only occur among teenagers of Jakarta. This sample is in the form of phonetics transcription to show the other phonological processes occurred.

3.4 Data Collection Method

There are a lot of methods that can be used to collect data but the writer chose the suitable methods in order to find qualified data. The writer used method of collecting data from Sudaryanto (1993) on his book *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa* to get the data related to switching segment(s) types, its phonological processes, and the purposes of using it. First, the writer used Observation Method to find out the pattern of segments alteration process within a word and its phonetics innovation or phonological processes after the replacement. The observation method that the writer used is non-participant observation. Furthermore, the writer recorded the conversation to get the pronunciation of each metathesis word to answer the second research question that is the phonological process occurred. Second, the writer used Conversation Method to investigate the purpose of using this metathesis patterns in the daily conversation.

3.4.1 Observation Method

3.4.1.1 Non-Participant Observation Method

Non-participant observation method was chosen because the writer does not participate in the conversation. It is because the writer does not belong to the JABOTABEK teenagers. This method has advantages in terms of objectivity because the writer is away from topics studied so it reduces the bias in this language phenomenon. The writer observed them in campus, restaurant and boarding house area.

3.4.1.2 Recording Technique

The writer recorded the conversation between JABOTABEK teenagers to ease the writer to get the whole conversation. This method was chosen because it did not only to get the sentences produced in the conversation but also to record the way how the words are pronounced. It is the only way to show and to prove that the JABOTABEK teenagers really use this kind of language phenomenon. Also, it helps the writer to get the exact pronunciation of each metathesis word by replaying the recording.

3.4.2 Conversation Method

3.4.2.1 Interview

After the conversation ended, the writer interviewed the participants. The writer first asked the participant to pronounce the natural words of the

words that are undergoing process of metathesis in the conversation before. So, the writer can compare and analyze the phonological process before and after the replacement of the pronunciation. Moreover, the writer interviewed the participants to get the answer of metathesis usage's motivation.

3.5 Data Analysis Method

To analyze the data, the writer used Identity Method (*Metode Padan*). This identity method is chosen because the determiner device of this research is outside the language. According to Sudaryanto (1993), it is a method for deciding the lingual device excluded from the language itself. This method is used since the speakers, as the external factor, invent this kind of patterns. The types of metathesis are determined by the speakers who are JABOTABEK teenagers.

The writer used Articulatory Phonetic method to examine the phonetic innovations or phonological processes that occur after the word underwent a process of metathesis. The following are steps in analyzing the data:

- 1) After collecting the data, the writer classified the data according to the pattern.
- 2) The writer tried to get the phonetic transcription of both natural and metathesis words with the help of speech tools "IPA Chart With Sounds" on <http://www.internationalphoneticalphabet.org/ipa->

[sounds/ipa-chart-with-sounds/](#)and Smart IPA Phonetic Keyboard on <http://www.i2speak.com>.

- 3) Then, the writer compared the sound changes of each word (the words that have the same meaning).
- 4) After that, the writer categorized the words based on their phonological process.
- 5) The writer presented the data in tabular form which is followed by descriptive explanation in order to make the analysis more understandable.
- 6) Last, the writer grouped the similar reasons from the participants who have been interviewed into several points.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

There are many phonological processes that influence speakers on how to pronounce words in any language, including the Indonesian language. The Indonesian language is one of the most modified languages both structurally and phonologically. The ones who modify the language are those who use the Indonesian language as their first language and live in the big cities such as Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, and Bekasi. They tend to modify the words as unique as possible in order to make their conversation closed or even consider as a secret. So, this language can be called as Indonesian slang language. The phenomenon of Indonesian slang language that the writer focused on is metathesis process.

In this chapter, the writer presents the result that had been analyzed using some theories and methodologies. First, the writer found that in Indonesian slang language, there are two kinds of metatheses that are used by JABOTABEK teenagers. Second, there are some other phonological processes occurred after metathesis process. In this analysis, there are metathesis words which followed by assimilation, syllable structure change, weakening and strengthening, and neutralization process according to Schane's theory. The analysis of the process is explained on the point two. Third, there are some reasons behind the use of this metathesis process and

one of them is because they want to see themselves as *gaul* kids by following trends.

4.1 Type of Metathesis

Metathesis in some languages are counted as speech error. However, the writer found that nowadays, there are a lot of phenomena of metathesis in Indonesian slang language. Moreover, the patterns of reordering the sequence of segments are developing broadly. Metathesis used by Jakarta teenagers or even JABOTABEK teenagers can be divided into two, complete metathesis types and partial metathesis types. The writer found that in Indonesian slang language, the speakers may invert the word from behind to the front (complete) or just invert one or more segments in a word (partial). Some of the segments in the words that the writer has found are pronounced similarly with the origin words, but some others are changed due to certain circumstances. Moreover, it is possible to modify the words as long as it creates a new word and it is different from the existing words. This is to avoid ambiguity of the word in a context.

4.1.1 Metathesis Type 1

Metathesis type one is the most usable type. The way of pronouncing the word by inverting the segments from behind to the front (completely invert the segments). This is the easiest way to create a new word which has

the same meaning with the natural word. This type one is accepted only if the replaced word can be pronounced easily. Basically, this metathesis type one is a word which has C-V-C-V structure. In other words, it cannot be metathesis type one if the word has double consonant or consonant cluster. If the word is qualified, the speakers only invert the words and pronounce it naturally. The examples are:

Speaker A : “*Ih **ucul** banget*”.

(*lucu*)

“How cute!”

Speaker B : “Yang terakhir lo liat sih udah **sutup**”.

(*putus*)

I broke with that woman the last time you see.

Speaker C : “*Makan yuk di **getraw** gue lagi miskin deh*”

(*warteg*)

“Let’s have lunch in the food stall, I am totally broke.

The original words of the examples above are *lucu* (funny), *putus* (break), *makan* (eat) and *getraw* (food stall). The speakers naturally invert the segments because they have used it for so long so the change sounds just as usual or natural. The other examples of this type 1 are:

No.	Patterns	Original Words	Result
1	abc 1 2 3 c b a 3 2 1	[b s] ‘boss’ [o é] ‘I’	[s p] ‘boss’ [e k] ‘I’

			[u] 'Let's go'	[k] 'Let's go'
2	abcd e 1 2 3 4 5	dcba 4 3 2 1	[lucu] 'cute' [b t] 'bored' [gɪl] 'crazy' [lup] 'forget'	[ucul] 'cute' [t p] 'bored' [alɪg] 'crazy' [apul] 'forget'
3	a bcde 1 2 3 4 5	edcba 5 4 3 2 1	[m k n] 'eat' [s lo] 'relax' [putus] 'break' [motor] 'motor cycle' [rɪb t] 'complicated' [bebas] 'whatever' [j lek] 'ugly' [p n s] 'hot' [t l l] 'fool' [m d l] 'model' [b t] 'very' [pusɪ] 'dizzy'	[n k m] 'eat' [w l s] 'relax' [sutup] 'break' rotom] 'motor cycle' [t brɪ] 'complicated' [sab p] 'whatever' [k l] 'ugly' [s n p] 'hot' [l l t] 'fool' [led m] 'model' [t ap] 'very' [ɪsup] 'dizzy'

4	a b c d e f 1 2 3 4 5 6	f e d c b a 6 5 4 3 2 1	[p a c a r a n] 'dating' [w r t g] 'food stall'	[n a r a c a p] 'dating' [g t r u] 'food stall'
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Table 1

Although the pattern of the word in this metathesis type 1 is just reversed from back to front, actually there are some sound changes in this process. If we look deeper using IPA symbol, there is a change of sound in a few words above. This will be discussed further in the next focus.

4.1.2 Metathesis Type 2

This type is different from the type one. Metathesis type 2 only switches one or more segments within a word. There are various patterns in forming the metathesis words in type two, such as some words become closed syllable, some others switch between its vowel, consonant or even syllable, and some are changed unconditionally. The examples of this type two that the writer got from the participants are:

Speaker A : “*Ya pokoknya si kapan aja bisa mo minggu depan juga **sabi-sabi** aja kok gapapa*”. ← syllable change

(*bisa-bisa*)

“I can join anytime even next week. It is ok, I am always available”

Speaker B : “*Gue **bakil** dulu yak*”. ← consonantalteration

(*balik*)

“I am leaving”.

Speaker C : ”Gausah malu-malu *kicung* ← vowel alteration
 gitu si”

The processes of the words above are:

Syllable change

[bɪ sa] → [sa bɪ]
 first syllable second syllable first syllable second syllable

Consonant alteration

[b a l ɪ k] → [b a k ɪ l]
 C₁ C₂ C₃ C₁ C₂ C₃

Vowel alteration

[kuc ɪ] [kɪ c u] → [kɪ c u]
 V₁ V₂ V₁ V₂

The original words of the examples are *bisa* (able), *balik* (leave) and *kucing*(cat). The process of metathesis that influence the words are syllable change that is [bisa] becomes [sabɪ],consonant alteration between [k] and [l] on the word [balɪk]becomes [bakɪ]and vowel alteration from the word[kucɪ] to [kɪcu]. The other examples of this type 2 are:

No.	Pattern	Original Word	Result
1	a b c a c b 1 2 3 1 3 2	[br] ‘brother’	[b r] ‘brother’
2	a b c d b a c d 1 2 3 4 2 1 3 4	[man] ‘where’ [s] ‘cool’ [sik] ‘cool’	[amn] ‘where’ [sa] ‘cool’ [sar?] ‘cool’
3	a b c d e c d b a 1 2 3 4 5 3 4 2 1	[bisa] ‘be able’	[sabr] ‘able’ [sabr?] “able”
4	a b c d e a b e d c 1 2 3 4 1 2 5 4 3	[balik] ‘leave/ go home’	[bakıl] ‘leave / go home’
6	a b c d e a d c b e 1 2 3 4 5 1 4 3 2 5	[kuci] ‘cat’	[kicu] ‘cat’
7	a b c d e f g h c d e f g h a b 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2 a b c d e f g h c d e f g h a Ø 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 3 4 5 6 7 8 1 2	[s m at] ‘cheer up’	[m ats] ‘cheer up’ [m ats] ‘cheer up’

Table 2

From the table 1.1 above, we can see that there are some patterns of changing the segment’s order. The first example is changing the consonant [r] into the end of the word because JABOTABEK people tend to

say a word in closed syllable. Closed syllable is a syllable which ends with a consonant. The example number 2 is only changing the position of the first two segments. The third example shows that there is a word which changes only between syllables. The fourth example is a metathesis process altering the consonant segments (consonant alteration) while the sixth example is a vowel alteration.

4.1.3 The Prediction of the Language System

Based on the list of the metathesis words found in the Indonesian slang language, there are some patterns to form the words. Metathesis type one or complete metathesis is a process where the speakers completely invert the segment from behind to the front while metathesis type two or partial metathesis is a process when one or more sound is switched within a word. There are various patterns in forming partial metathesis' words, for example by switching the first or last two sounds, the syllable, the consonant cluster, and ect. Therefore, the writer tries to make a prediction how to form a new word based on metathesis theory.

1. If the word has C-V-C-V structure, you can choose whether you want to pronounce it from behind to the front (complete metathesis' pattern), change it between its syllable or unconditionally (partial metathesis' pattern). However, all the replaced words cannot be accepted directly due to some circumstances. For example:

Word	The Changes	Note
[s m] 1 2 3 4	[m s] 2 3 4 1 (reverse the phone from behind to the font)	The word has not have its own meaning
	*[s m] 2 1 4 3 (switch the second sound to be the first sound of each syllable)	It already has its own meaning
	*[sm] 2 1 3 4 (switch the first two phones)	
	*[m s] 3 4 1 2 (switch between syllable)	
	[s m] 1 2 4 3 (switch the last two sound)	It seems like there is one sound of []
	[m s] 3 2 4 1 (unconditionally)	
	[m s] 2 4 3 1 (unconditionally)	
	[s m] 1 3 2 4 (unconditionally)	

If the replacement of the metathesis process forms an already existing word, the replacement cannot be used. This is to avoid an ambiguity. Therefore, the changes number 2, 3 and 4 above, that are [s m] ‘sour’, [sm] ‘asthma’ and [m s] ‘period’, are

unacceptable. The rest of the possible change that are number 5, 6, 7, and 8 seem to have single [] and in a reality it sounds weird, so that the most possible change of the metathesis word of [s m] is [m s].

2. If there is a consonant cluster or double consonant within a word, you do not need to change the sequence of consonant cluster when it is possible. Therefore, if the replaced word is difficult to pronounce, you can change the sequence of consonant cluster. Note that the replaced word must be pronounced easily so it can be used by the speakers. In the Indonesian language, there are a lot of consonant cluster such as [nt] in [untuk], [nd] in [s nd l], [rb] in [t rbit], [mb] in [s mbap], [sr] in [p sr h], [rt] in [w rt g], [skr] and [ps] in [skripsi], [rn] in [p rn h] and ect. The changing pattern of one word is different from another, so that, not all the pattern mentioned bellow is possible for every word. Moreover, the pattern that is not suitable for one word does not mean that it is cannot be used for another word. For example:

No	Word	The Changes	Note
1	[u n t u k] 1 2 3 4 5	<p>*[k u t n u] 5 4 3 2 1 (reverse the phones)</p> <p>[k u n t u] 5 4 2 3 1 (reverse the word but maintain the consonant cluster)</p> <p>[t u k u n] 3 4 5 1 2 (switch between syllable)</p> <p>[n u k u t] 2 1 5 4 3 (unconditionally)</p>	<p>It is difficult to pronounce</p> <p>The possible changes. The word has not had its own meaning yet.</p>
2	[s n d l] 1 2 3 4 5 6	<p>*[l d n s] 6 5 4 3 2 1 (reverse the phones)</p> <p>[l n d s] 6 5 3 4 2 1 (reverse the word but maintain the consonant cluster)</p> <p>[d l s n] 4 5 6 1 2 3 (switch between syllable)</p> <p>*[n l s t] 3 2 6 1 5 4 (unconditionally)</p> <p>*[n s l t] 3 2 1 6 5 4 (unconditionally)</p>	<p>It is difficult to pronounce</p> <p>The possible changes. The word has not had its own meaning.</p> <p>Both [n l s t] and [n s l t] are ending with [t] because [d] becomes [t] when it is occurred in the</p>

			final position. Moreover, both replaced words sound weird so the writer predicts that people avoid using these ones.
3	[t r b ɪ t] 1 2 3 4 5 6	<p>*[t ɪ b r t] 6 5 4 3 2 1 (reverse the phones)</p> <p>[t ɪ r b t] 6 5 3 4 2 1 (reverse the word but maintain the consonant cluster)</p> <p>[b ɪ t t r] 4 5 6 1 2 3 (switch between syllable)</p> <p>*[r ɪ t b t] 3 5 6 4 2 1 (unconditionally)</p> <p>*[r ɪ b t t] 3 5 4 6 2 1 (unconditionally)</p>	<p>It is difficult to pronounce</p> <p>The possible changes. The word has not had its own meaning.</p> <p>It is difficult to pronounce</p>
4	[s m b p] 1 2 3 4 5 6	<p>*[p p m s] 6 5 4 3 2 1 (reverse the phones)</p> <p>[p m b s] 6 5 3 4 2 1 (reverse the phones but maintain the consonant cluster)</p> <p>*[b a p s m] 4 5 6 1 2 3 (switch between syllable)</p>	<p>It is difficult to pronounce</p> <p>The possible change.</p> <p>It is difficult to pronounce</p>

		*[m p b s] 3 5 6 4 2 1 (unconditionally)	It is difficult to pronounce
		*[m p p s] 3 5 4 6 2 1 (unconditionally)	The [b] sound becomes [p] when it is as the first sound of the consonant cluster.

A word which has a consonant cluster needs more attention because the structure is more complex rather than a word which has C-V-C-V structure. Sometimes, maintaining the consonant cluster in a word eases the speaker but in some cases it is not. Based on the examples above, maintaining the consonant cluster makes the words easy to pronounce. However, there is also a word with consonant cluster [rt] in [w rt g]. In this case, the speaker does not maintain the sequence of the consonant cluster because the word becomes [g tr u] not [g rt u]. It is because if we maintain the consonant cluster of [rt], the replaced word is difficult to pronounce. People will easily produce the word [g tr u] than [g rt u]. Therefore, whether or not we maintain the consonant cluster depends on the word itself.

According to the data above, there are some predictions how to form a new way to pronounce a word but not all of them are acceptable. The more sounds in a word, the more possible changes can be formed. However, some of them cannot be used because sometimes the replacements form an already existing word or it is difficult to pronounce, while some others

sound weird so there is no much possibility that the word will be used. In a result, if you want to make a new metathesis word, these are the conditions that must be considered:

1. The replaced word must be pronounced easily.
2. It cannot be used if there have been a word which has its own meaning (already existing word).
3. There is a possibility that other people may use the replaced word.

4.2 Phonological Processes

To answer the second research question about the phonological processes occurred after those words underwent process of metathesis, the writer has transcribed the Indonesian metathesis words into International Phonetics Alphabets or IPA symbols. The writer finds that there are a lot of sound changes when each sound of natural and metathesis words are compared. The following table shows how the natural and metathesis words are pronounced by JABOTABEK teenagers:

No	Type	Natural Word	Metathesis Word
1	Metathesis type 1	[b s] 'boss'	[s p] 'boss'
2		[oé] 'I'	[e k] 'I'
3		[u] 'Let's go'	[k] 'Let's go'
4		[lucu] 'cute'	[ucul] 'cute'

5		[b t] 'bored'	[t p] 'bored'
6		[gil] 'crazy'	[alɪg] 'crazy'
7		[lup] 'forget'	[apul] 'forget'
8		[m k n] 'eat'	[n k m] 'eat'
9		[s lo] 'relax'	[w l s] 'relax'
10		[putus] 'break'	[sutup] 'break'
11		[motor] 'motor cycle'	[rotom] 'motor cycle'
12		[rib t] 'complicated'	[t bɪr] 'complicated'
13		[bebas] 'whatever'	[sab p] 'whatever'
14		[j lek] 'ugly'	[k l] 'ugly'
15		[panas] 'hot'	[sanap] 'hot'
		[t l l] 'fool'	[l l t] 'fool'
16		[m d l] 'model'	[led m] 'model'
18		[pacaran] 'dating'	[naracap] 'dating'
19	Metathesis Type 2	[br] 'brother'	[b r] 'brother'
20		[bisa] 'be able'	[sabɪ] 'able'
			[sabɪʔ] 'able'
21		[man] 'where'	[amn] 'where'
22		[s] 'cool'	[sa] 'cool'

		[sɪk] 'cool'	[sarʔ] 'cool'
23		[balɪk] 'leave / go home'	[bakɪl] 'leave / go home'
24		[pusɪ] 'dizzy'	[ɪsup] 'dizzy'
25		[s m at] 'cheer up'	[m ats] 'cheer up' [m ats] 'cheer up'
26		[ba t] 'very'	[t ap] 'very'

Table 3.

As the writer observed further, there are some phonological processes occurred when the words undergo process of metathesis. So, it does not only change the segment's order, but this metathesis phenomenon also sometimes changes the way of pronouncing the words.

In this analysis, the writer finds that in Indonesian slang language, there are metathesis with deletion, insertion, neutralization, vowel reduction and apocope. Moreover, there are some words which have more than one phonological process. The further explanation of each process is shown below.

4.2.1 Metathesis with Consonant Deletion

Deletion is a process where a segment is deleted due to some circumstances. The writer finds that the kind of deletion occurred in this Indonesian slang words which undergo process of metathesis is consonant

deletion. Consonant deletion usually occurs in everyday rapid speech in many languages. According to the table 2 above, it is different from what it is usually found. However, in this phenomenon, a consonant is deleted because the words are inverted.

[l	u	c	u]
	1	2	3	4	5
[∅	u	c	l]
	5	4	3	2	1

The sentence example of the word above can be seen below:

Speaker A : “*Liat dong gue dikasih ini sama doi*”.

“Hey look! He gave me this”

Speaker B : “*Th **ucul** banget*”

“How cute!”

The other examples which have the same pattern and process are:

[lucu]	‘cute’	[uc l]	‘cute’
[b t]	‘bored’	[t p]	‘bored’
[gil]	‘crazy’	[alig]	‘crazy’
[lup]	‘forget’	[apul]	‘forget’

As we can see above, the glottal stop sound [ʔ] is dropped when the words are inverted. The [ʔ] itself is actually not included on the written words *lucu*, *bete*, *gila*, and *lupa*. In daily usage, they tend to add a consonant sound to make those words become closed syllable. However, when the JABOTABEK teenagers or the speakers produce those words, there is a glottal stop sound in the end of the pronunciation. It is possible because in the phonological process, a segment is not presented in the phonemic form but it appears in the phonetic transcription. Moreover, the focus of this research is the words that are produced by the speakers without any manipulation. So, the writer transcribes the words into IPA symbols as the writer heard from the recording that the writer got from the participants.

The words [uc ʔ], [t ʔ], [alɪŋ] and [apul] are included in metathesis with consonant deletion because the glottal stop sound which appears in the spoken language is deleted when the words are inverted. The other example is the word [bisa ʔ] becomes [sabi].

Example one:

Speaker A : “*Lo bisanya kapan Shik?*”

“When will you have time, Shik?”

Speaker B : “*Ya pokoknya si kapan aja bisa mo minggu depan juga sabi-sabi aja kok gapapa*”.

I can join anytime even next week, I am always available.

Example two:

Speaker C : “*Sabi kali main kesini*”.

“You can chill here!”

[b ɪ s a ʔ]

1 2 3 4 5

[s a b ɪ]

3 4 1 2

Although the inverting pattern is different from the previous example, the word [sabi] is also included in metathesis with consonant deletion because the glottal stop sound is dropped. The glottal stop itself is also actually not included in written word as the other examples above. Both *sabi* and *sabi-sabi* are pronounced without adding consonant glottal stop sound. So, it becomes [sabi] and [sabi-sabi]

There are some unique cases about [sabi]. If the word *sabi* is followed by other words like *kali*, *lah*, *aja*, and *sih*, the word *sabi* itself will be pronounced as [sabi] even the word is repeated. On the other hand, it will be included in another phonological process if the word stands alone or it is repeated but it is not followed by other word. The explanation of this pattern will is explained below.

4.2.2 Metathesis with Consonant Insertion (Epenthesis)

Consonant insertion or epenthesis is a process of adding a phoneme or consonant in an utterance by the speaker. In this analysis, the writer also finds consonant insertion on the word *sabi* and its repetition

Example one:

- Speaker A : “*Nih pizza buat kalian*”.
 “I have pizza for all of you”.
- Speaker B : “*Wah sabi-sabi*”.
 “Cool!”.

Example two:

- Speaker C : “*Minggu depan Jogja yuk*”.
 “Let’s go to Jogja next week”.
- Speaker D : “*Sabi*”.
 “That’s a good idea”.

The word *sabi-sabi* is pronounced as [sabi-sabiʔ] while the word *sabi* is pronounced [sabiʔ]. The examples above show that if the words are repeated and it is not followed by other words, the first word will not be added by glottal stop sound but the second word will. For the second example, if the word *sabi* stands alone, the glottal stop sound is added when the speaker use it in a conversation to make it becomes closed syllable.

4.2.3 Metathesis with Neutralization

Phonological process of neutralization often occurs in the Indonesian language. Neutralization is a process where a sound is changed because of its environment. The neutralization process occurred in this phenomenon is consonant neutralization. It is a process of neutralizing voiced and voiceless segments into voiceless only. The examples are:

Example one:

Speaker A : “*Lo kenapa dah?*”.

“What happen to you?”.

Speaker B : “*Tugas gue banyak banget anjir, eteb gue*”.

“I have a lot of tasks to do, I’m screwed”.

Example two:

Speaker C : “*Gimana kabar di RnB udah jadi direktur?*”

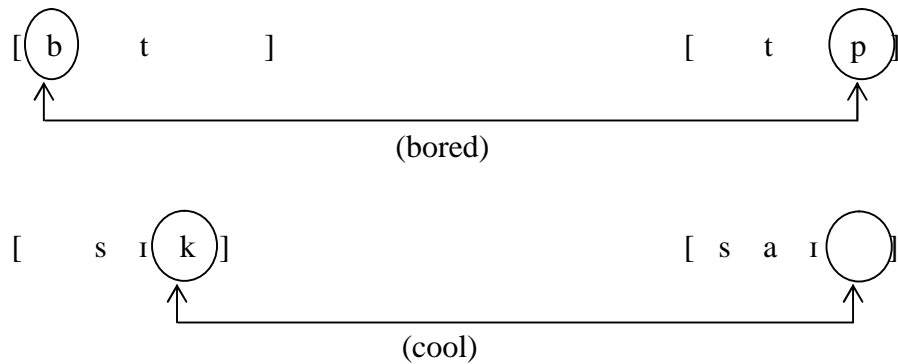
“How is your day after becoming a headmaster of RnB?”

Speaker D : “*Saik lah*”

“Great”.

Although the words above seem natural, there is a consonant neutralization process when the words are produced by the JABOTABEK teenagers. This differentiation will be shown if we listen the word

accurately and write it into International Phonetic Alphabet symbols. The origin words of the words above are *bete* (bored / screwed) and *asik* (cool).



The $[b]$ sound becomes $[p]$ when the word are inverted which make the consonant $[b]$ stand in the final position. In the daily conversation, consonant $[b]$ naturally becomes $[p]$ in the Indonesian language when it is occurred in the final position. It also happens to the Indonesian slang language which undergoes process of metathesis. The other example of this consonant neutralization process that the writer finds is the word $[ba \ t]$ becomes $[t \ ap]$. It has the same process of neutralization with the word $[b \ t \]$ becomes $[\ t \ p]$.

On the other hand, the consonant $[k]$ becomes $[\]$ when the first two segments are inverted. The appearance of glottal stop sound $[\]$ have similar environment with the velar $[k]$ sound in Indonesian slang language used by JABOTABEK teenagers since both of $[k]$ and $[\]$ are located as final word. However, it does not change the meaning of the word.

4.3 Reasons Behind Metathesis's Usage

Every phenomenon happens because of some reasons, including linguistics phenomenon. The reasons behind this metathesis process in JABOTABEK area are found after the writer interviewed some people who have been contributed in this research. Some people gave some opinions about the possible reason of this phenomenon while some others gave another analytical reason. The writer has grouped the answers from JABOTABEK participants and it turns out that there are three reasons behind the use of metathesis process in Indonesian slang language.

First, it is because there have been a word that they use for a long time like *selow*. The word *selow* is a loanword from the English word of slow. The meanings of these two words are different. In Indonesian, *selow* means relax or *santai*. However, a new way of pronouncing that word is changed. The word *selow* becomes *woles*. The first speaker or the one who created this slang word is anonymous but the effect of this word that is believed to be the first metathesis word is unbearable. From that moment, the JABOTABEK teenagers tend to change the way they pronounce words. They start to invert and modify the Indonesian words as they want. Also, because they live in an environment where people start using and creating the metathesis of the Indonesian language words, they naturally use it when they communicate with each other.

The second reason is they use this kind of phonological process because they want to create a secret word or code to communicate with their

friends in order to make the other people (who do not belong to JABOTABEK people) cannot understand their conversation. This is commonly used to talk about the other people weakness, for example they want to say that the girl beside them is ugly or fussy. They will say *liat deh itu orang kelej banget* than *liat deh itu orang jelek banget* and *gila tebir banget dia* than *gila ribet banget dia*. Therefore, the one whom they are referring to cannot understand their conversation and also, it does not hurt her or the other person's feeling.

The last reason is because they want to see themselves as *gaul* kids. People nowadays do not want to miss trends. They always want to be up-to-date people, the same goes to JABOTABEK teenagers. Related to what have been explained in the first reason, JABOTABEK teenagers started to modify the Indonesian language becoming the Indonesian slang language. They create a new word by inverting the original word and use it in daily conversation. Those who use this metathesis words want to tell the other people or their friends that they know and understand the words so the listeners assume that they are *gaul* kids. Moreover, they feel more confident when they are in a conversation between JABOABEK teenagers if they use Indonesian slang language, including metathesis. Although they do use this metathesis word, they still use the origin words to communicate with new people and adults. Also, they do not continuously use metathesis word on each sentence because it will make them look like silly or *alay*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Indonesian slang language is a language used by teenagers who want to see themselves as *gaul* kids. This language is created and *gaul* kids popularized by JABOTABEK teenagers and it is used to communicate with their social group in the daily conversation. There are a lot of slangs created in the Indonesian language but the writer focuses on the slang that has not been analyzed by the other researchers that is the phenomenon of metathesis.

In the analysis, the writer found that there are two types of metatheses created by JABOTABEK teenagers, complete metathesis and partial metathesis. Complete metathesis or metathesis type one is a process of metathesis which inverts the segments from behind to the front within a word. They simply reverse the words. This is the most usable type to create a new word which has the same meaning with the original one. On the other hand, partial metathesis or metathesis type two is a metathesis process switching one or more segments within a word. It may change the consonant from the middle position into the end of the word, switch the position of the first two segments, change between syllables, and alter the consonant or vowel segment.

There are also phonological processes which occurred when the words undergo process of metathesis in Indonesian slang language. Based on the Schane's theory, the writer finds that the process of syllable structure consist of consonant deletion and consonant insertion, weakening and strengthening process consist of apocope and vowel reduction, and the process of neutralization consist of consonant neutralization. There is no assimilation process found when the words are modified into metathesis words in Indonesian slang language. In addition, to make this research more valuable, the writer makes predictions of how to form a new word by using metathesis theory. Not only predicts the forms, the writer also gives some terms about how to use this kind of linguistic phenomenon that must be followed by the creator of the word. The terms are first, the replacement words cannot be used if it is form an already existing word which has its own meaning; second, the replaced word must be pronounced easily and third, there is a possibility that it can be used by other speakers.

After interviewing some participants, the writer found that there are three major reasons behind the use of metathesis process in Indonesian slang language. First, the occurrence of the word *woles* (relax) from the original word *selow* (relax) makes the JABOTABEK teenagers modify the other words by changing one or more segments within a word. They use it in their daily conversation because of their environment. They live in the area where people around their age use metathesis words. Second, they want to make a code in order to make the other people outside JABOTABEK cannot

understand their conversation because sometimes they take advantage by using this metathesis words to insult people. Third, they use this metathesis words because they want other people to think that they are *gaulkids* *orgaul*.

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APPENDIX

A. List of participants:

1	Name	Aulia Gifari Resdika
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Engineering / Architecture
	Address	Medang Lestari Blok D1 / C 6-7, Pagedangan, Tangerang, Banten
2	Name	Regandhi Islam Aditio Riyadi
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Animal and Agricultural Science / Agribusiness
	Address	Villa Tomang Baru Blok E3 Nomor 7 Gelamjaya Pasarkemis Tangerang, Banten
3	Name	Elin Indah Permata
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Animal and Agricultural Science / Food Science
	Address	Jl. SPG VII Nomor 49 RT 13 RW 09, Cipayung, Jakarta Timur
4	Name	Shalliny Florencia
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Humanities / English Department
	Address	Kavling PTB DKI – Jalan Pondok Kelapa 7, Nomor 1A Blok C9. Kel: Pondok Kelapa. Duren Sawit, Jakarta Timur
5	Name	Nashika Narendra
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Law
	Address	Jl. Kemuning Raya Blok K3 Perum Villa Bekasi Indah II, Bekasi

6	Name	Rizky Wisnu Yoaldri
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Engineering / Civil Engineering
	Address	Jl. Budi Luhur No.12, Bintara Jaya, Bekasi
7	Name	Fitri Kaniah
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Sains and Mathematics / Biology
	Address	Jl.. Raya Pajajaran , Banjar Jati, 16153 Bogor
8	Name	Azalia Imani
	Faculty/Department	Faculty of Social and Political Science / Communication
	Address	Bogor Raya Permai FD IV No. 6 Bogor

B. Sentences containing metathesis words produced by the participants:

- 1) Pa kabar **sob**
- 2) **Eug** mau ikut
- 3) Ih **ucul** banget
- 4) Duh sorry gue **apul**
- 5) Wah **alig** banget nih
- 6) Yaelah **woles**
- 7) Lo **sutup?**
- 8) **Nakam** dulu yuk
- 9) Gue mah **sabeb**
- 10) Ih **kelej** banget
- 11) Yaampun **sanap** banget dah
- 12) Ah **tebir** banget sih lu jadi orang
- 13) Ini baju **ledom** apaan

- 14) Gue makan **getraw** aja dah
- 15) Ah **naracap** mulu sih lu
- 16) Pa kabar lu **bor**
- 17) Wah **sabi-sabi**
- 18) Gue **bakil** dulu yak
- 19) Duh **ngisup** banget pala gue
- 20) Wah keren **tengab** nih
- 21) **Mangatse** ya
- 22) Emang denger-denger dia udah **sutupsama** pacarnya?
- 23) **Alig** banget emang parah tu orang ga nyangka banget
- 24) Woy **bor** pa kabar?
- 25) Ah **eteb** deh
- 26) Badannya bagus banget kaya **ledom**
- 27) Biasa mo **naracap** gue
- 28) Iya dia ganti **rotom** lagi gila ganti mulu
- 29) Ya pokoknya si kapan aja bisa mo minggu depan juga **sabi-sabi** aja kok gapapa
- 30) Parah nih semarang akhir-akhir ini **sanap** banget gakuat banget
- 31) Eishh santai aja **sob**
- 32) Yaelah gitu doang **woles**
- 33) **Sob** gua ada cewek nih lu mau engga
- 34) **Bor** lu punya kenalan cewek ga nih kenalin lah buat gue
- 35) Pokoknya yang **ucul** deh
- 36) Gimana kabar di RnB udah jadi direktur? **Saik**
- 37) **Alig** gak sih
- 38) Gue kira lu mau ngajak **kuy** kemana, taunya gajelas
- 39) **Kuy** lah ke Jogja, jadiin
- 40) **Sabi** si
- 41) Terakhir kali lu **kobam** kapan
- 42) Tai **kicung** lu
- 43) Lah anjir **lunaracap** sama Fallah?

- 44) Gimana lo mikirin bisnis lo, **ngisup** gak?
- 45) Ah **lolot** lu
- 46) Capek anjir gua, **bakil** sekarang lah yok gan
- 47) **Woles** dulu lah kita sebats dulu
- 48) Yuk **nakam** lah
- 49) **Getraw** lah **getraw**
- 50) **Sabi- sabi**
- 51) Yang terakhir lo liat sih udah **sutup**
- 52) **Saik**
- 53) Cewek lu yang sekarang **ledom** gan?
- 54) Kok lu bisa ngira **ledom** kenapa?
- 55) Kata anak-anak, padahal mah **kelej** anjir.
- 56) **Mangats**
- 57) Jaman nugas? **Woles** aja kali
- 58) **Ucul** banget ni yak
- 59) **Mangats** ya uasnya
- 60) **Sabi** kali main kesini
- 61) **Bakil** yuk gue capek deh
- 62) **Alig** fotonya badai banget
- 63) Malem minggu mo kemana **bor**
- 64) Makan yuk di **getraw** gue lagi miskin deh
- 65) Gausah malu-malu **kicung** gitu si
- 66) Malem mingguan traktir **sabi** kali
- 67) Banyak banget anjir **eteb** gue
- 68) Liburan mau kemana **sob**
- 69) Dandanannya **kelej** banget anjir norak
- 70) **Kuy** main yuk
- 71) Lu kenapa dah **kobam** banget hari ini

C. Interview Result

Gifari: alasan gue make bahasa gitu soalnya temen2 gue di sekitar gue kebanyakan anak jabotabek, meskipun gue tinggal di semarang juga gue banyakan maen sama anak-anak jabotabek yang suka make bahasa gitu. Jadi ya dan kayaknya bahasa-bahasa gitu lebih enak diucapin lebih enak di denger. Kayak meningkatkan derajat sosial gitu juga sebagai anak *gaul*. Aseeeek.Saek. Dan kenapa bahasa-bahasa kayak gitu muncul menurut gue itu pertama kata yang peling terkenal itu woles dari kata selow, dari situ jadi terkenal. Nah dari situ kalo menurut gue bahasa-bahasa kaya gitu akhirnya semua anak-anak jabotabek ngebikin kata dibalik-balik ya selow woles bisa sabi.

Reghan: pertama ya karena lingkungannya sama kan, lingkungannya juga jabotabek, terus mungkin karna kita sering denger lingkungan kita ngomong kayak gitu kita ketular kayak gitu. Ya pokoknya ketular gitu. Terus ngerasa keren aja gitu, ngerasa beda.

Shika: kenapa ya, keikut orang-orang, misalnya orang-orang ngomong nih, maksudnya denger-denger gitu terus yaudah iseng-iseng nyoba terus jadi kebiasaan gitu deh. Ya ga kebiasaan juga sih, maksudnya bahasa aslinya tetep dipake, tapi ya waktu-waktu tertentu kayak pengen aja ngomong. Dan pasti ngomong kayak gini pasti ke temen sih, dan temennya juga yang udah kenal deket juga. Mungkin sebenarnya itu awalnya biar orang-orang gatau si kita ngomong apa, terus biar ada ciri khas gitu. Gatau sih yan nyiptain siapa tapi ya pasti anak *gaul* juga sih ya yang pasti, mungkin anak Jakarta. Biar keliatan *gaul* juga sih kita make bahasa gitu. Biar di anggep oh dia ngerti, kayak gitu.

Shally: Kayaknya sih dulu itu dipake buat semacam kode gitu loh biar orang-orang ga ngerti, terutama bukan orang jabotabek, dan biasanya kita makenya pas mau ngejek orang apa ngomongin yang jelek-jelek lah. Kaya misal ngomong dia jelek gitu kan nyakitin orang tuh kita bilangnye kelej banget sih tu orang, gitu. Tapi sekarang ga cuma dipake buat gitu doang sih, lebih ke

biar dianggep anak *gaul* gitu. Lagian lebih pede ngomong pake kata-kata dibalik gitu kalo ketemen biar ga kaku.

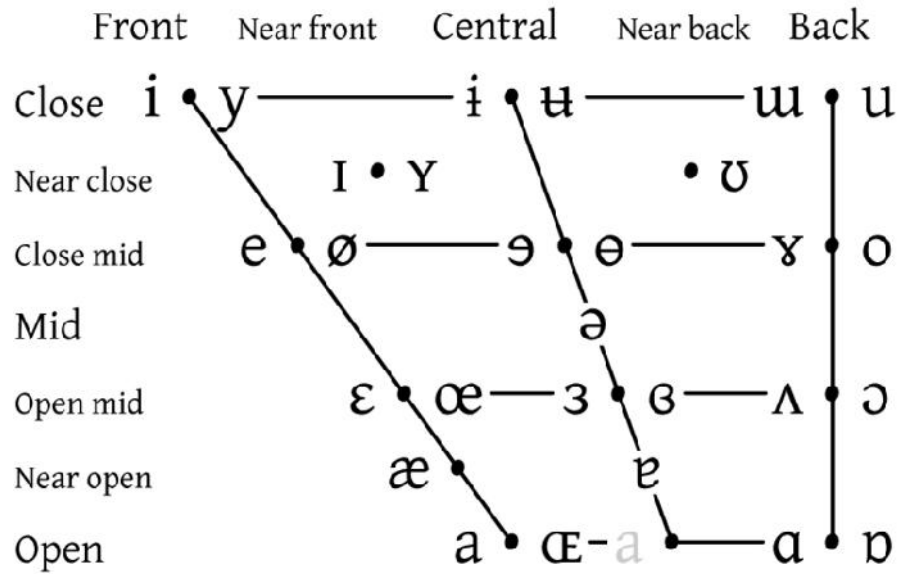
Elin: Alasannya apa ya kak, ya karena lingkungan sih kayaknya temen-temen deket gitu. Banyak sih temenku yang make kata-kata kayak gitu lama-lama akunya juga make. Itu kan semacam tren mungkin ya, malu aja kalo ga ngikutin gitu kak, kalo udah make kata itu jadi lebih pede aja. Bisa dibilang make kata-kata gitu biar dianggep anak *gaul* gitu deh biar kalo sama temen-temen ga malu-maluin juga gitu.

Wisnu: Menurut gue sih ya emang udah ada kata-kata kayak gitu, dulu gue make nya ya gara-gara temen gue pada ngomong kayak gitu. Ga cuma kata yang dibalik juga sih, misal ngomong sepatu aja sepokat. Banyak banget sebenarnya kan kata bahasa Indoensia yang di bikin aneh-aneh gitu, gue juga gatau siapa yang bikin. Cuma ngikut aja.

Aca: Kata-kata begitu emang udah ada kak, jadi tinggal make aja. Dari tahun ke tahun ada aja bahasa-bahasa *gaul* kayak gitu, ga ngerti penemunya siapa tapi orang-orang jadi make buat ngomong sama temen, termasuk aku. Aku kalo ngomong sama orang JABOTABEK sama temen-teman kampus atau kosan kaya Nida gitu juga kadang make kan, kaya ledom sabi gitu-gitu. Kadang make gitu biar dikenal aja gitu oh dia orang JABOTABEK walaupun paling orang-orang tetep ngarahnya ke oh ini orang Jakarta. Soalnya emang yang kayak gitu udah jadi ciri khas orang sana.

Fitri: Biar *gaul* kali hahaha gatau deh tapi kadang apalagi yang cowok biasanya biar ga keliatan cupu gitu haha ya pokoknya emang dipake biar ga keliatan aneh aja dan pakenya kalo ngomong sama temen yang emang kenal gitu bukan cuma ngerti, kalo cuma ngerti terus ngomong kaya gitu dianggep sok kenal juga si haha kadang make juga biar orang lain ga ngerti kita ngomong aja, lebih enak aja gitu bikin penasaran kan.

Vowel chart in IPA:



Vowels at right & left of bullets are rounded & unrounded.